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ABSTRACT

The projects in this book were designed to introduce art to children in grades K-6. All of the projects are easy to understand, quick to do, and cost effective. Minimal preparation time is needed and clean up is easy. If finding time for quality art lessons is a problem in the classroom, one of these projects could be included as a supplement to an academic area. Twelve different art projects are explained and illustrated with materials and step-by-step instructions included. The book also suggests having a classroom art center and a classroom art gallery and tells how to go about developing these areas. Contains a list of vocabulary of art terms. (BT)

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ArtWorks for KIDS

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ArtWorks for KIDS

RECYCLABLES

Evan-Moor
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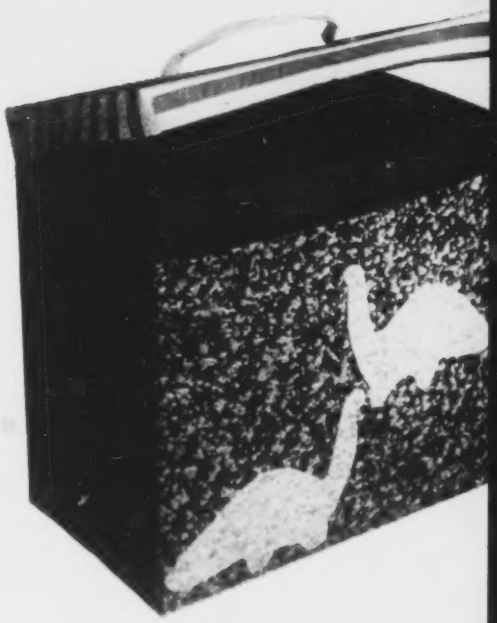

COLOR PLATES

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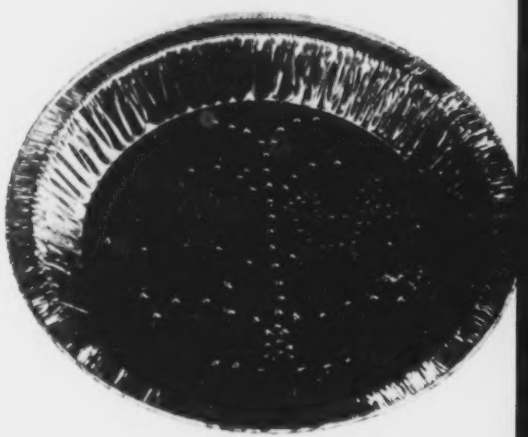

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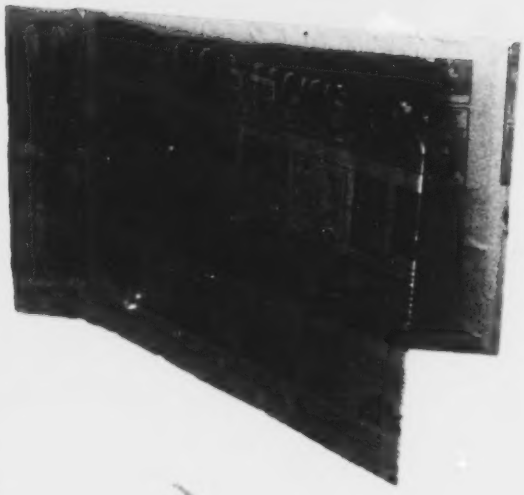
HOW TO USE THIS BOOK

The projects in this book were developed to introduce art to children in grades K-6. All of the projects are easy to understand, quick to do, and cost effective. Minimal preparation time is needed and clean up is a snap. If finding time for quality art lessons is a problem, try including one of these projects as a supplement to an academic area.



- Collect all of the materials for the project.
- Read the tips to help set up the project.
- Write the vocabulary words on the board and refer to the definitions in the back of this book.
- Show prints of famous works of art found in your library to enhance a project.
- Introduce the color wheel and talk about primary and secondary color.
- Follow the steps given and don't worry about perfection.
- After the project is completed, discuss the artwork. Have children critique their own work by finding something they like and something they don't like about the finished product.
- Display your masterpieces throughout the school.
- Praise the artists for their efforts.

Always use available resources such as the local library, art league, or museum to bring art into your classroom and home. The ability of art education to nurture creative and abstract thought makes it a valuable part of a child's development and must not be ignored. Most importantly, have fun with each project and enjoy the world of art.

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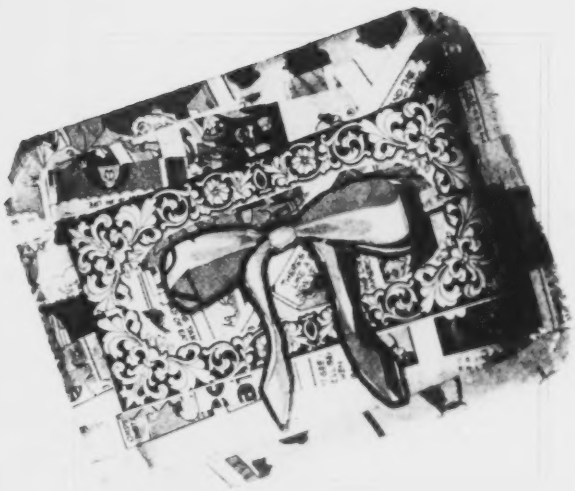
PAPIER MÂCHÉ TRAYS



PROJECT

Create a decorative tray using recycled newspapers and meat trays while learning the art of papier-mâché.

VOCABULARY

papier-mâché
Styrofoam

MATERIALS

- Styrofoam meat trays (any color or size)
- magazines
- newspapers (torn or cut into strips)
- water
- scissors
- bowls for mixture
- papier-mâché mixture *
- varnish

TIPS

Set up a work area and have students wear smocks.

Wash all Styrofoam trays in soapy water and dry before starting.

Have children dip each piece of paper in the papier-mâché mixture rather than placing all of the paper strips into the mixture at once. This keeps the paper from breaking down too much.

The varnish should be applied in a well-ventilated area by an adult or older child.

Let's Talk About ...

What is papier-mâché? Who invented it?

What does papier-mâché mean?

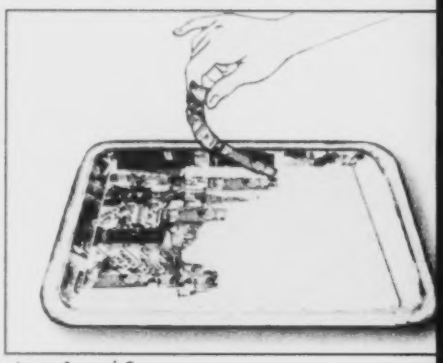
Why is papier-mâché considered a form of sculpture?

PAPIER MÂCHÉ TRAYS

STEPS TO FOLLOW

1 Tear newspapers into strips. Make the papier-mâché mixture in bowls or buckets. Prepare the Styrofoam trays.

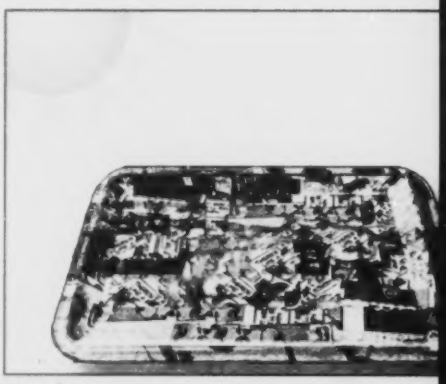
2 Dip each strip of paper into the papier-mâché mixture and place it on the tray. Smooth off the excess glue from the strip of paper before placing it on the tray. Too much glue will result in long drying times.



steps 1 and 2

3 Smooth and overlap each piece of paper so the ends are tidy. Follow the form of the tray. After one side of the tray is covered let it dry.

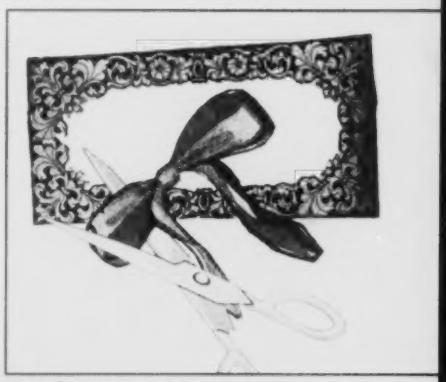
4 Proceed to the other side of the tray. Over lap each piece of paper until the surface is covered. Let it dry thoroughly.



step 3

5 Cut colorful pictures from magazines. Dip these pictures into the papier-mâché mixture and smooth onto the front and the back of the tray. Let the tray dry.

6 When the tray is completely dry, protect the surface with a light coat of varnish.



step 5

Papier-Mâché can be created from different kinds of mixtures:

Method 1 - Use one part glue to two parts water and mix well.

Method 2 - Mix 1/4 cup (60 ml) of flour to 1 cup (250 ml) of water in a saucepan to remove lumps. Slowly add 5 cups (1250 ml) of boiling hot water. Boil the mixture gently for 2 to 3 minutes until thickened. Cool before using.

Method 3 - Use wallpaper paste mixed according to package directions.

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COLLAGE CONTAINERS

PROJECT

Create a pot or bowl from discarded plastic jugs while learning about collage. These jugs make nice vases to send home for holiday gifts.

VOCABULARY

collage
overlap
design

MATERIALS

- plastic milk jugs or detergent bottles
- scissors
- white glue
- water
- bowls (for glue mixture)
- paint brush
- cords or strings
- magazine pictures
- tissue or wrapping paper
- spray varnish (optional)

TIPS

Plastic jugs are quite soft and can be cut with regular scissors.

Choose small pictures from magazines to decorate the jugs. Pictures of flowers, birds, or small animals seem to fit the theme of this project best.

Have children wear smocks and work in a designated area as this can be messy.

Mix a solution of equal parts of glue and water for each child or group.

Let's Talk About ...

Compare the techniques of collage and papier mâché.

What kinds of materials might be used in making a collage?

Why is it important to overlap materials when doing collage?

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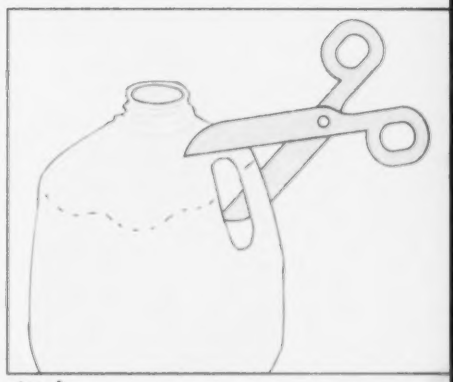
COLLAGE CONTAINERS

STEPS TO FOLLOW

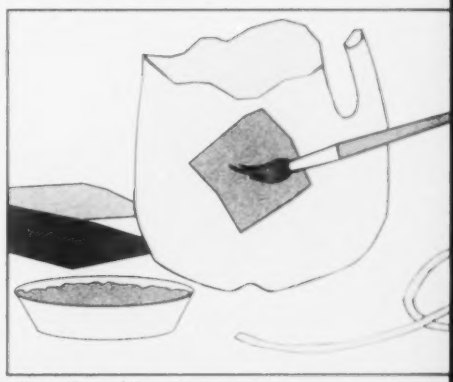
1 Wash a discarded plastic bottle or jug and dry it. Cut off the top and make it the size you want.



step 1

2 Cut up the tissue or wrapping paper into small pieces. Brush glue on the surface of the jug. Lay the paper pieces on the glued surface and brush glue over them. Let this layer completely dry.

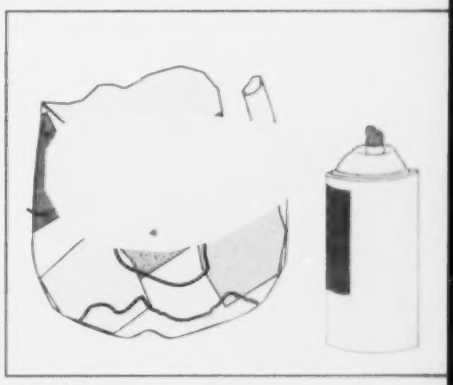
3 Cut pictures from discarded magazines or junk mail. Collect bits of string or cord to add to the collage.



steps 2 and 3

4 Add the pictures and other items to the jug using the glue mixture and the brush. Make sure all edges are glued securely. Develop a pleasing design by overlapping the pictures and gluing them in place. The key to good collage is overlapping the paper edges carefully.

5 When the collage is complete, set the jug aside to dry overnight. Spray the jug with varnish. For safety's sake, spray the varnish in a well-ventilated area.



step 5

What is collage?

Collage is an art technique that utilizes a variety of papers and fabrics to create a design or picture. The various pieces are glued together onto a background paper or cardboard.

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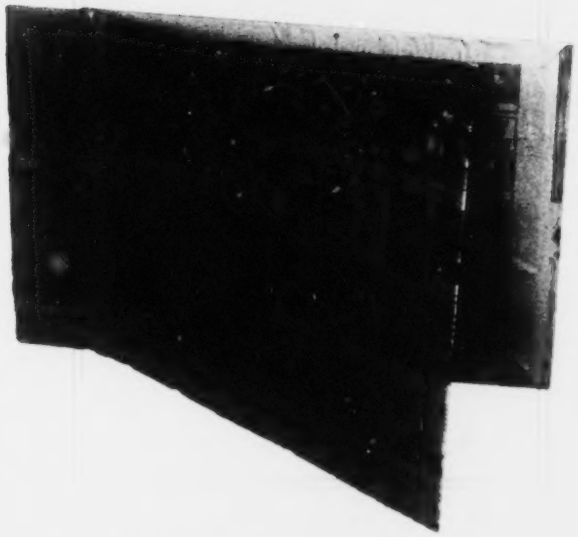
SCRAPBOOK



PROJECT

Create a scrapbook using recycled cardboard and newspapers while learning a basic form of book-binding.

VOCABULARY

book-binding
recycled
endpapers
hinge

MATERIALS

- cardboard (thick is best)
- newspaper
- white glue
- brush
- ruler
- pencil
- paper cutter or heavy duty scissors
- hole punch

TIPS

A paper cutter is helpful for cutting the heavy cardboard.

Mix the glue with a small amount of water so that it can easily be brushed onto the cardboard surface.

Students may use this scrapbook as a class journal or as a portfolio in which students collect class work they want to save and share.

Let's Talk About ...

What other materials might be used to create a covering for a book or a portfolio?
Discuss the different ways the tie binding may be wrapped.

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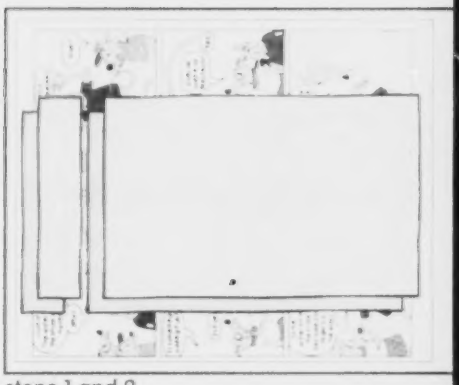
SCRAPBOOK

STEPS TO FOLLOW

1 Cut the cardboard to the correct size using a ruler to measure. Cut off a 2" (5 cm) section of each piece of cardboard. This small section is cut separately from the large piece to act as a hinge when the two pieces are joined with the newspaper.

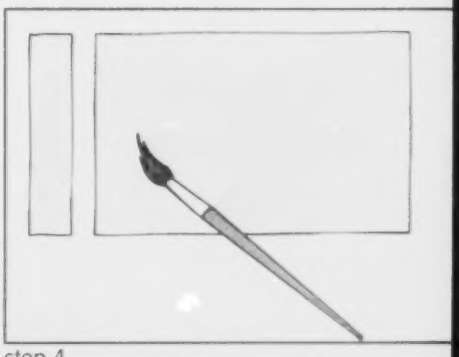
2 Choose newspaper sheets with interesting print. The comics make a colorful cover. Measure two rectangles that are 22" x 24" (56 x 61 cm). Lay them out on a large surface.



steps 1 and 2

3 Place the cardboard pieces in the center of the newspaper sheets. Draw around each piece of cardboard with a pencil.

4 Remove the cardboard. Place the cardboard on a flat surface and brush one side with the glue and water mixture. Place the cardboard, glue-side-down back on the newspaper in the area designated by the pencil outlines.



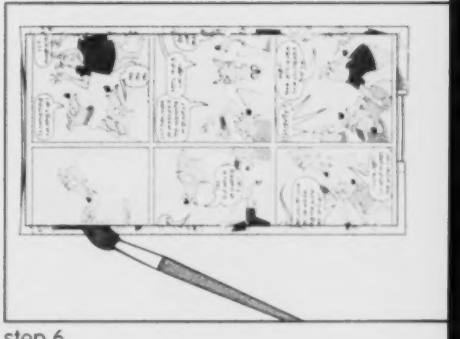
step 4

5 Brush glue around the edges of the cardoard and fold over the newspaper border and press into the glue.

step 5

6 Cut 13" x 21" (23 x 53 cm) newspaper sheets for the endpapers (inside covering). Brush glue on the cardboard on the inside and lay the newspaper in place.

7 When both covers are complete and the glue is dry, punch holes in the left margins and use old shoe laces or yarn to hold the book together.



step 6

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JUNK FRAMES

PROJECT

Create a picture frame using recycled materials and cardboard while practicing design skills.

VOCABULARY

design
free form
3-dimensional

MATERIALS

- cardboard (any size)
- cardboard (any size with center cut for a picture)
- white paste or glue with applicator
- straws, bottle tops, can tabs, string, etc.
- scissors
- masking tape
- photo or artwork

TIPS

Have children save "found" objects for this project.

Use leftover cardboard from writing tablets, cereal boxes, etc. Collect and share pieces of different sizes, shapes and colors.

Use this project to develop design concepts. Create a design on paper to act as a guide before gluing objects to the frame.

Let's Talk About ...

How does working with three-dimensional objects add new challenges to creating a design?

What kind of theme frames might be created to complement certain photos or works of art?

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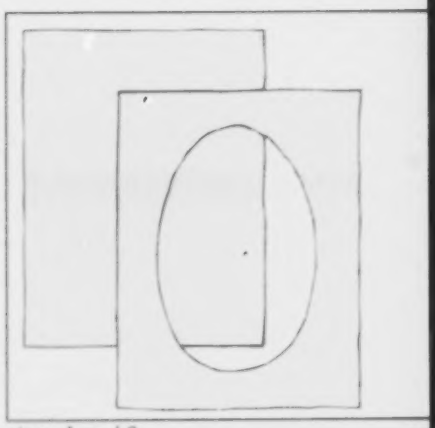
JUNK FRAMES

STEPS TO FOLLOW

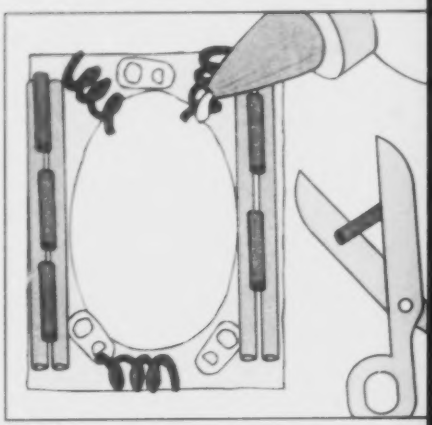
1 Each child will need two pieces of cardboard the same size.

2 Cut a square, circle,or free-form shape from the center of one piece of cardboard to make the frame piece.



steps 1 and 2

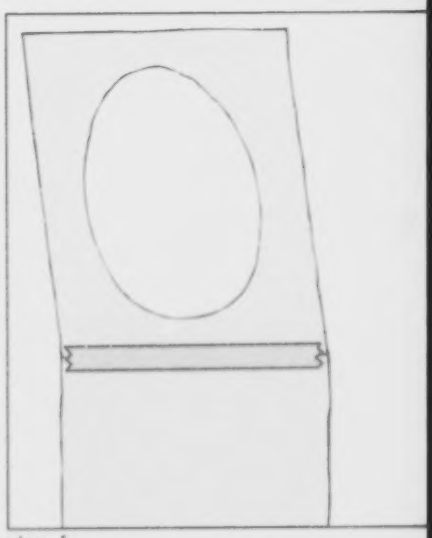
3 Glue the "found items" to the frame. Glue the larger pieces first. Be aware of the design that is developing. Vary lengths, colors, and sizes of objects. Glue straws on top of straws to create dimension.



step 3

4 When the glue is dry, place the frame over the other piece of cardboard. Make sure edges are even. Flip the top piece up and connect the two frame parts with masking tape (on the inside) to form a hinge.

5 Insert a favorite piece of artwork or a photo and tape it in place.



step 4

Design principles to consider in this project:

- Repetition of shapes, lines or colors
  Repeating shapes in a design can lend continuity
- Variation of sizes and shapes
  Using large and small objects adds interest to a design
- Contrasting colors in a pattern
  Use of constrasting colors creates a design that is easier to see

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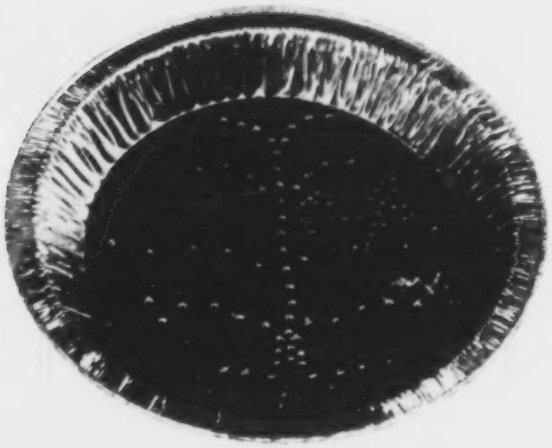
FOLK ART MEDALLIONS



PROJECT

Learn the art of tin smithing while learning about folk art techniques.

VOCABULARY

tin smithing
folk art
stencil

MATERIALS

- tinfoil pie plates
- nails
- hammer or block of wood
- thick cardboard remnants
- folk art patterns or stencils
- pencil and paper

TIPS

Safety needs to be emphasized in this project because students are working with hammers and nails.

Foil plates are best as children have an easier time tracing the pattern onto the plate and minimal effort is needed to punch the design with the nail. Always work on old pieces of cardboard such as cut-up boxes to keep from marring the table or floor surface.

Let's Talk About ...

How is tin smithing different from other art forms such as carving or weaving?
What kinds of objects would a tin smith make?
Why is it called folk art?

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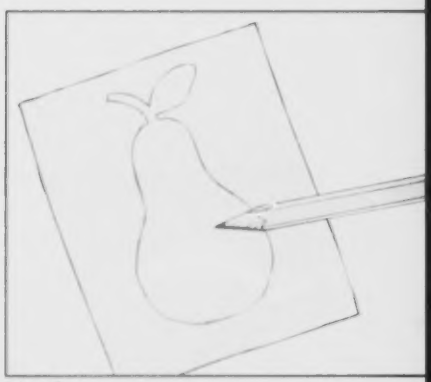
FOLK ART MEDALLIONS

STEPS TO FOLLOW

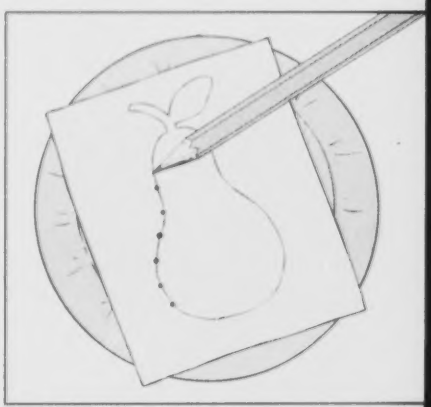
1 Trace a simple pattern onto paper to serve as a stencil.



step 1

2 Place the pattern over the inside flat surface of the pie plate. Trace the pattern with a pencil in the soft foil. Remove the pattern.

3 Place the plate on a piece of thick cardboard. Using a nail and a hammer, punch holes following the pattern lines. Only a tap is needed to punch the hole. Keep the holes at least 1/4 inch (7 mm), but not more than 1/2 inch (14 mm), apart.



step 2

4 Hold the finished piece to the light to check for areas that may need extra holes. You may insert a string loop and hang the project in a window to let the light stream through.

Typical folk art designs:

step 3

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ZUÑI FETISHES

PROJECT

Practice simple carving techniques while learning about a Native American art form. Discuss how and why fetishes were carved.

VOCABULARY

carving
sculpture
fetish
Zuñi

MATERIALS

- bars of soap (leftovers are perfect)
- water in cups
- plastic knives or carving tools
- toothpicks
- yarn or string
- pebbles, feathers, etc.

TIPS

Have children bring in leftover bars of soap. These soap remnants can be softened by soaking in water and formed into pieces big enough to carve.

Look at books and pictures of fetishes made by the Zuñi tribe. Discuss this art form and its uses. Be sure your students are respectful of this aspect of Zuñi life.

Young children can use plastic knives to carve, while older children can use carving tools. Discuss safety rules before carving.

Let's Talk About ...

Why is carving different from sculpting? How are they the same?
Why is carving considered an art form?
What kinds of materials and tools do carvers use?
Many ancient groups of people used carving to make ceremonial pieces and tools.
How do modern people use carvings today?

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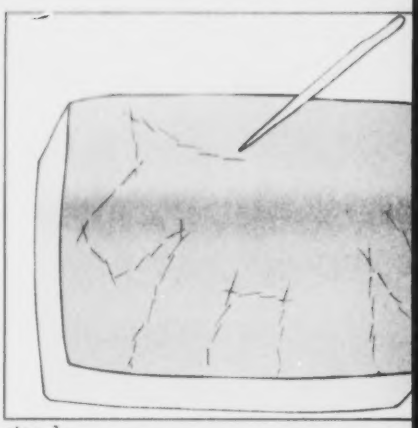
ZUÑI FETISHES

STEPS TO FOLLOW

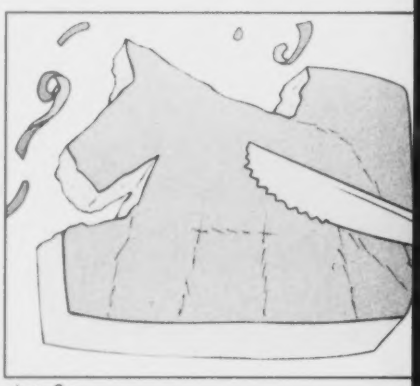
1 Look at pictures of fetishes or simple animal shapes. Use a toothpick to draw a simple outline shape on the soap piece.



step 1

2 Carve away small pieces of soap at a time. If the soap cracks, wet it with water and smooth with a finger. Whittle away each area slowly until you have carved out the basic shape you want.

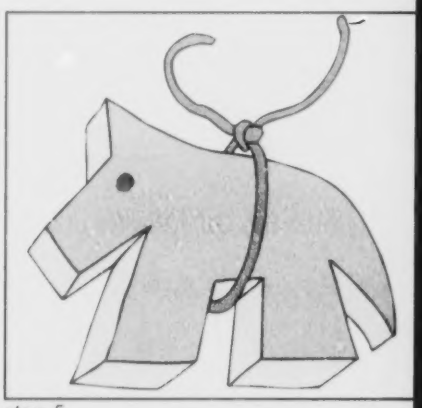
3 Once your animal is carved, smooth the edges with water. Students may want to add details such as eyes, feathers, or fur with their toothpick.



step 2

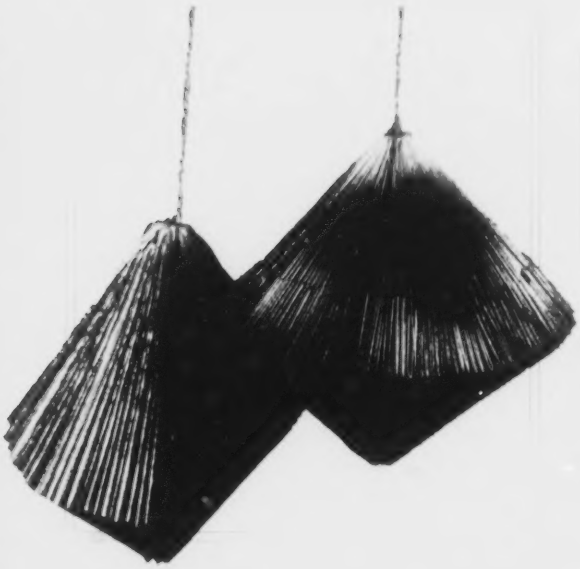
4 Let the fetish dry on a paper towel. Reposition occasionally so that the sculpture doesn't stick to the paper.

5 Once your carving is completely dry, you may use pieces of yarn or string to tie a small pebble or feather around the fetish in Zuñi fashion.



step 5

3-D PAPER DECORATIONS



PROJECT

Create a three-dimensional paper decoration using old magazines and paper-folding techniques.

VOCABULARY

three-dimensional

decoration

MATERIALS

- magazines (all sizes)
- spray paints (all colors)
- string
- stapler

TIPS

Crease pages firmly when folding.

Create different patterns by changing the folds:

a. fold pages twice instead of once

b. fold half the pages, then flip the magazine around and continue folding to create an interesting twisted pattern.

Let students experiment with different folds to discover the effects they can create.

Let's Talk About ...

What are the three dimensions we created in this project?

How was dimension created in this project?

Can you think of ways this can be used besides just being a decoration?

What is the art of Japanese paper folding called? (Origami)

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INTRODUCTION TO RECYCLABLES

FREE ART MATERIALS! - Wouldn't such an ad catch your attention? You can be ecologically aware and create art at the same time! A quick tour of your house will provide many materials children can use to produce wonderful works of art. Your kitchen is a treasure house of possibilities. Styrofoam meat trays, plastic milk jugs, paper towel tubes, aluminum pie plates, metal cans...the list can go on forever. All of these can work into wonderful projects.

Once you've searched out the kitchen, move on to the bathroom for toilet paper tubes and leftover pieces of soap. Try the laundry room for cardboard detergent boxes. Your den is probably full of magazines and newspapers, plus scraps left from sewing and craft projects, or paper and ribbon left after wrapping presents. Don't forget the garage. Remnants of lumber can be used for three-dimensional constructions.

How about those hunks of styrofoam surrounding your last electronic purchase, or the smaller peanut-like pieces also used in packaging that can be used in art projects. Cardboard in various sizes can also be used. Before you throw anything away, look at in terms of how it can be reused as an art material. Save money, save the environment, and create something beautiful with children. What could be better?

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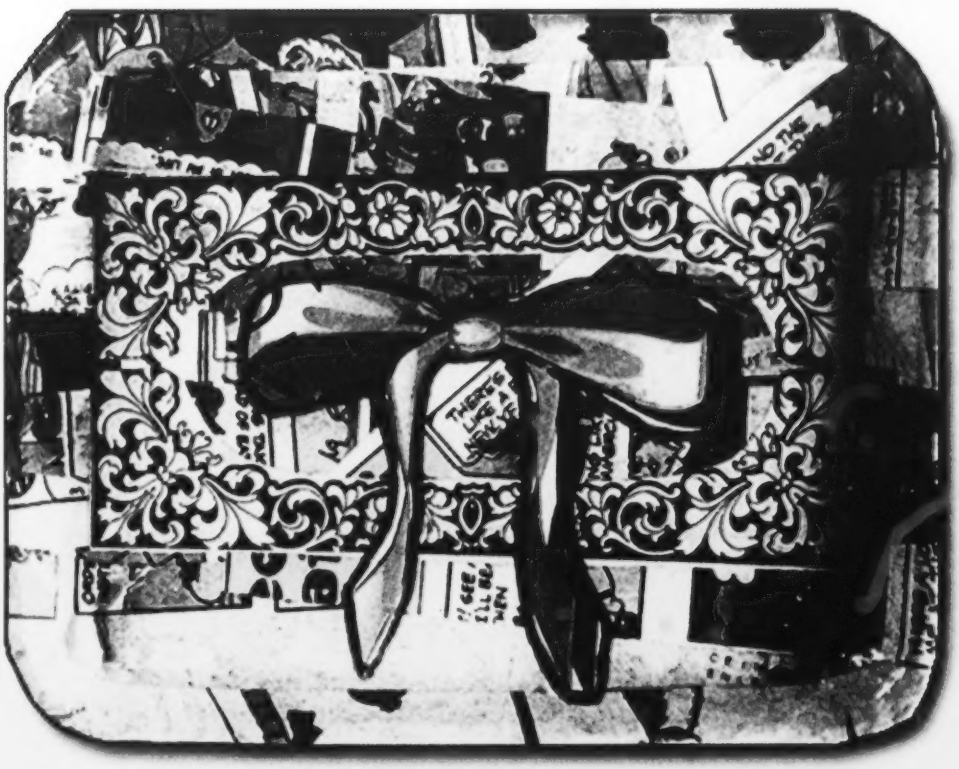
PAPIER MÂCHÉ TRAYS



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COLLAGE CONTAINERS

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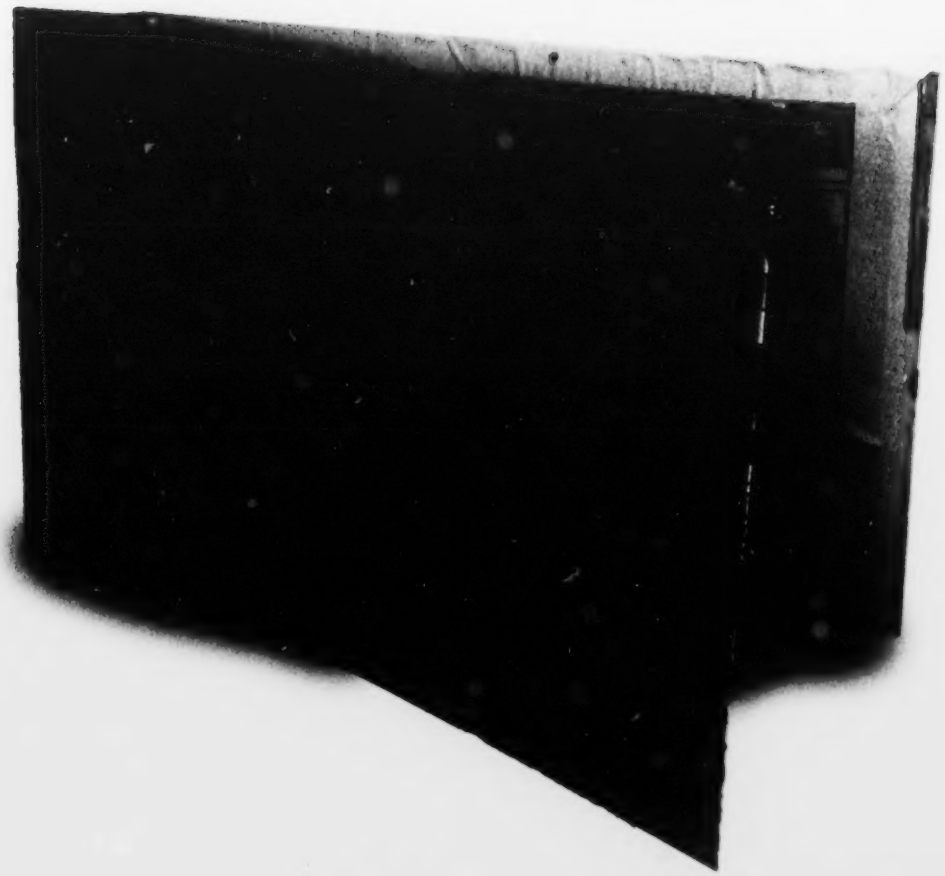
SCRAPBOOKS



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JUNK FRAMES

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FOLK ART MEDALLIONS

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ZUÑI FETISHES

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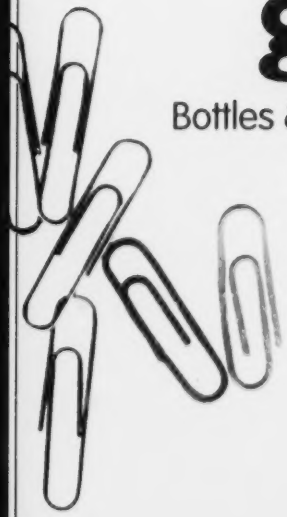
RECYC

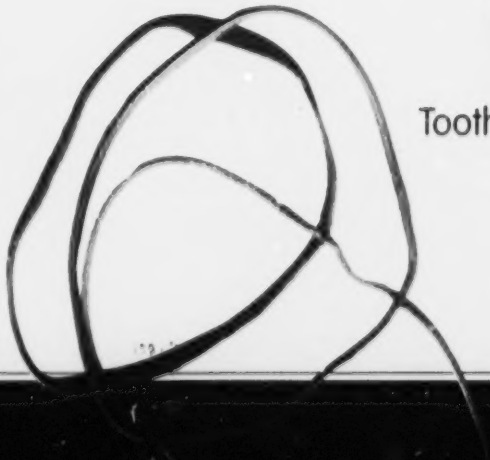
paper

Tissue paper • Wrapping paper
Wallpaper • Newspaper
Comic books • Magazines
Greeting cards ...

glass

Bottles & jars • Broken dishes ...





wood

Toothpicks • Smooth lumber scraps ...

FROM

LABLES

miscellaneous

Buttons • Beads • Yarn • Twine • Soap
Rope • Styrofoam • Rubber bands • Paper
clips • Crayons • Fabric • Twist ties
Candles...

metal

Tin cans • Aluminum cans • Foil
Pull tabs • Bottles caps
Pie pans ...

plastic

Jugs • Bottles • Utensils
Clothes hangers
Shampoo bottles
Straws ...

3-D PAPER DECORATION

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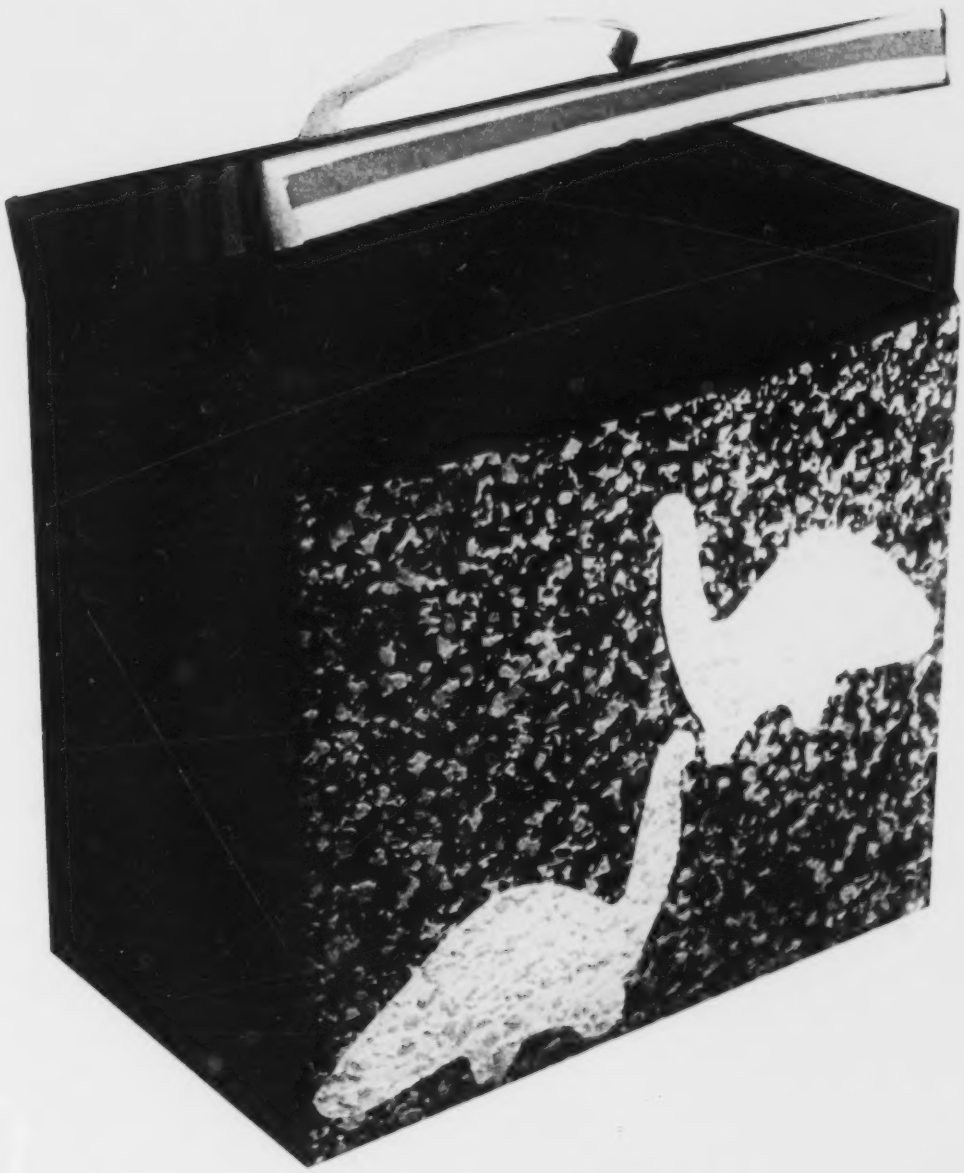
CAMOUFLAGED SOAP BOXES



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LUMINARIES

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CRAYON CANDLES

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PAPER BAG PORTRAITS

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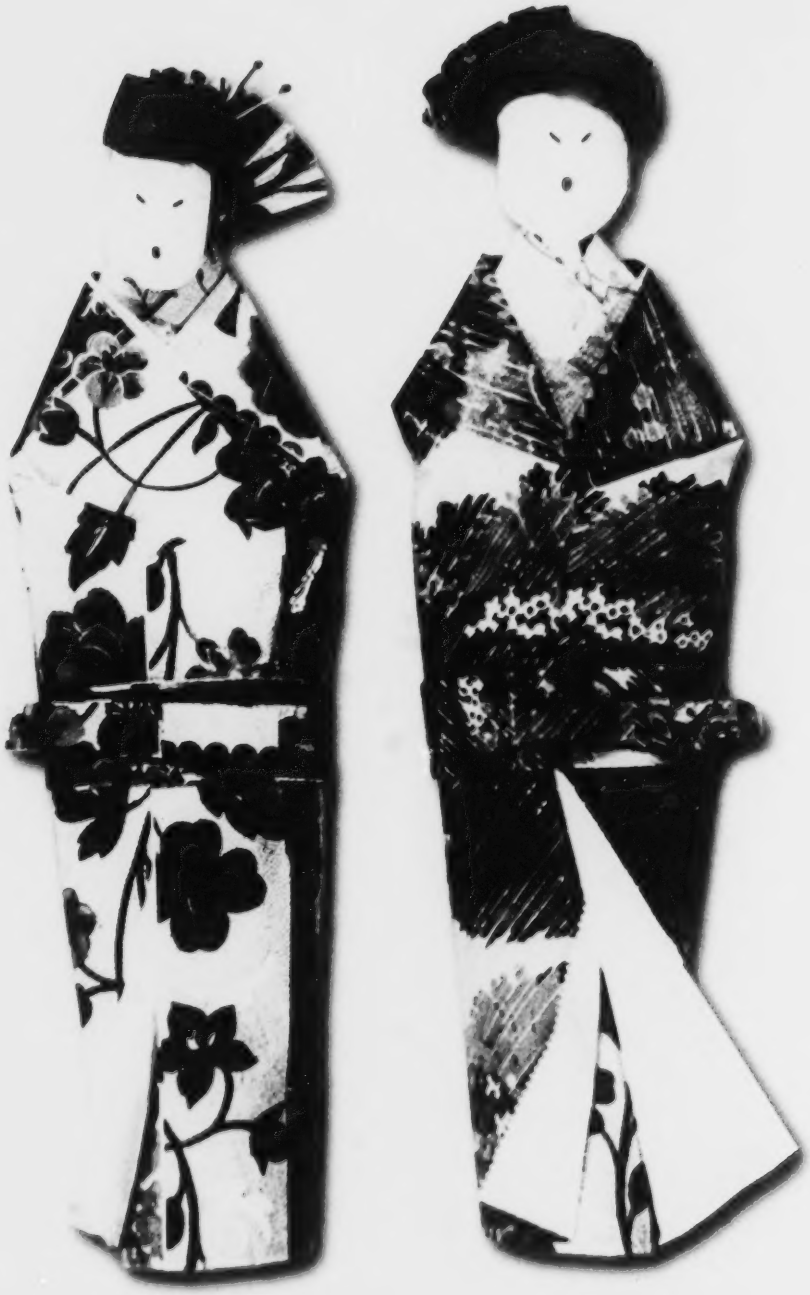
JAPANESE DOLLS



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DEAR PARENT

Dear Parents,

Our class is exploring the many ways art can be created out of items that usually end up in the trash. These "recyclable" art projects serve two purposes:

- to increase student awareness of how much we throw away that could be reused in a new way.
- to explore and develop students' artistic creativity.

You can help by sending recyclable items to class. Here is a list of possibilities. This list is only a beginning. I encourage you and your child to find other items that might also be used.

- paper items: magazines, wallpaper, wrapping paper, newspapers, comic books, greeting cards
- plastic jugs and bottles
- metal cans and pull-tabs from aluminum cans
- foil pie or tart pans
- styrofoam or plastic meat trays
- boxes: oatmeal, cereal, detergent, shoe boxes, egg cartons
- fabric and yarn
- bits of candles, bars of soap, paraffin
- string, twine, and wire
- paper bags of various colors and sizes
- smooth lumber scraps
- interesting cardboard pieces

Please send only clean items. Send items in a sturdy sack or box. If you have something large to send, please call first to be sure we have a place for the item.

Thank you for your help with this project.

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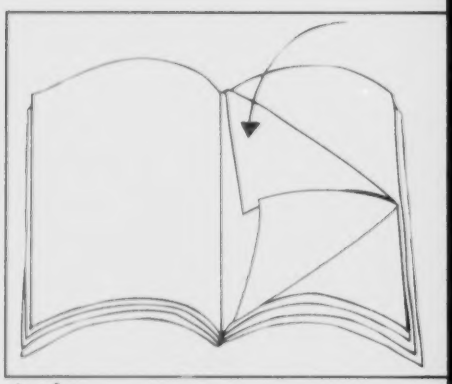
3-D PAPER DECORATIONS

STEPS TO FOLLOW

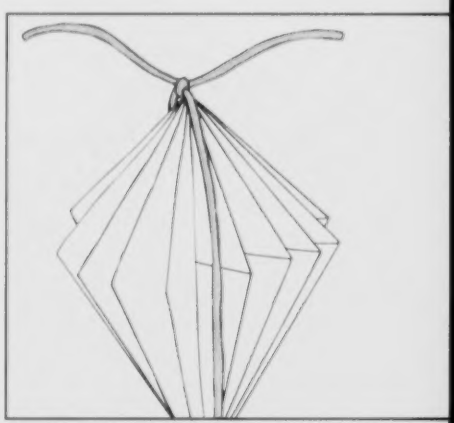
1 Collect magazines of any size. Start by folding each page from the top right corner to the center spine of the magazine. Then fold the botton corner into the spine. Continue in this manner until all pages are folded.



step 1

2 Once the pages are folded, loop the string through the center of the magazine and tie it, leaving enough string to hang your decoration.

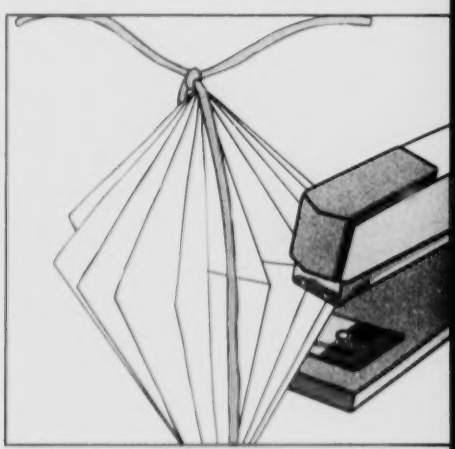
3 Roll the front cover around to meet the back cover. You have created a three-dimensional shape. Staple the covers together. (If the magazine you are using is very thin, you can fold two magazines and staple them together.)



step 2

4 Spray the decorations with several colors of paint. Using a light layer of gold or silver spray paint to finish gives a gilded look. Be sure to use spray paint in a well-ventilated area. This should be done by an adult or under close adult supervision.

5 Hang the decorations to dry.



step 3

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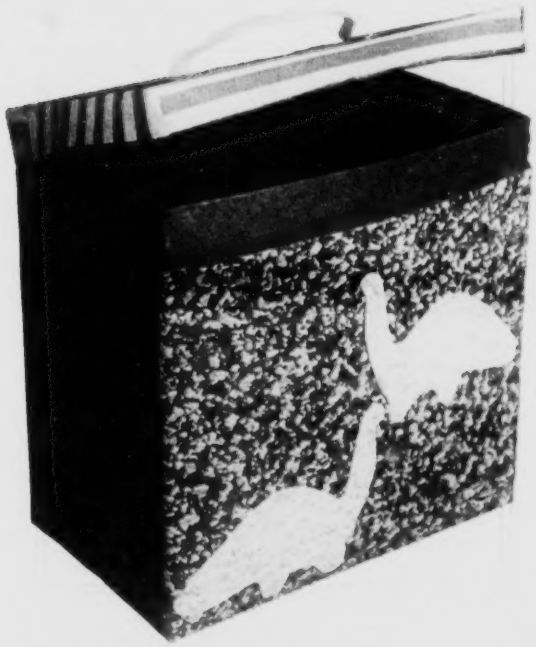
CAMOUFLAGED SOAP BOXES



PROJECT

Create a storage container from reusable detergent boxes while learning the art of camouflage.

VOCABULARY

camouflage

optical illusion

MATERIALS

- empty laundry detergent boxes (with handles)
- wallpaper remnants
- cookie cutters or stencils
- pencil
- scissors
- glue
- brush
- newspapers

TIPS

Sometimes out-of-date wallpaper sample books can be found at your local wallpaper stores. Most paper patterns in the books will have the same pattern repeated in different color choices. These are perfect for this project.

Add some water to the glue so that it can be brushed on easily.

Let's Talk About ...

How is camouflage used in nature?

How is camouflage used by humans?

Can you think of ways camouflage has been used in art?

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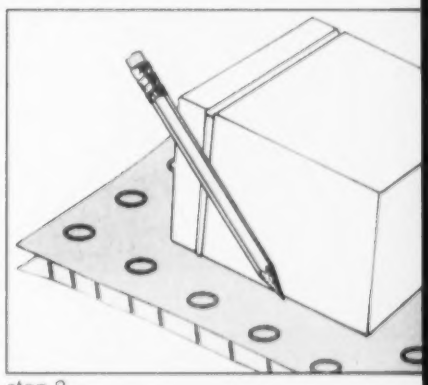
CAMOUFLAGED SOAP BOXES

STEPS TO FOLLOW

1 Collect the detergent boxes and wallpaper remnants. Choose remnants containing the same or a similar pattern, but in different colors. Plan which paper will go on each side of the box and lid.

2 Lay the box on the wallpaper pieces and mark with a pencil the cut lines. Cut out the pieces.



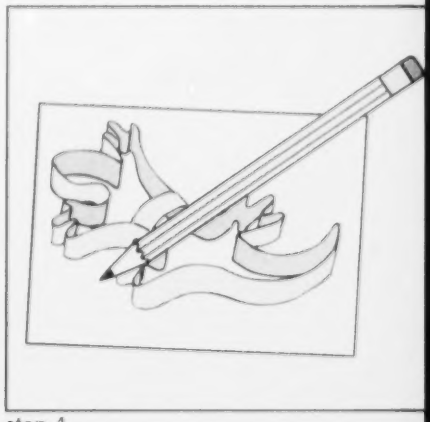
step 2

3 Lay the precut pieces face-down on newspaper sheets. Brush on the glue. Place the glued paper on the box. Cover the entire surface.

step 3

4 Use a pencil to trace around the cookie cutters or stencils on the extra pieces of contrasting wallpaper remnants. Cut out the images and glue them to the box. If you are using striped paper, try to match them in a way that "hides" the shape most effectively.

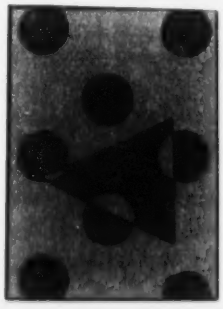
5 Allow the box to dry and use the "camouflaged" box for storage.



step 4

What is a camouflaged effect?

The designs in this project are built with images laid on top of a figured background. The goal is to create these shapes from another figured paper that blends subtly into the background design.



LUMINARIES

PROJECT

Learn to work with metal and the tools required to produce a luminary from reusable cans.

VOCABULARY

luminary
tin smithing
design

MATERIALS

- metal cans (all shapes and sizes)
- rotary can opener
- punch can opener
- hammer
- nails
- spray paint
- newspaper
- votive candle and tinfoil pad
- pencil
- block of wood and a clamp (optional)
- stencils (optional)

TIPS

Have children collect cans and wash them to remove any residue. If the can has both ends still in place, remove one with a rotary can opener.

Teach students not to hit the nail too forcefully with the hammer. The can may collapse.

It may help students to place the can over a block of wood as they work with the hammer. Attach the wood to the table with a clamp.

Encourage students to work all the way around the can so light shines through evenly.

Provide plenty of room for working with the hammer. You may want to set up a safety zone for this activity.

Let's Talk About ...

How was the art of tin smithing used in this project?

What other materials could be used to make luminaries?

What is the history of luminaries? They have been used in many cultures.

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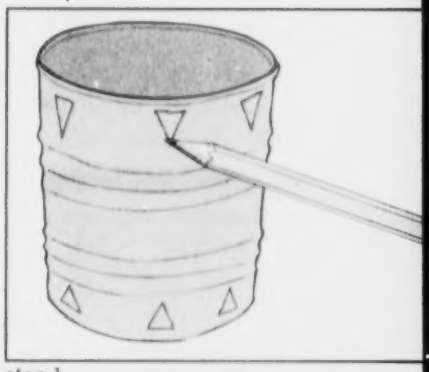
LUMINARIES

STEPS TO FOLLOW

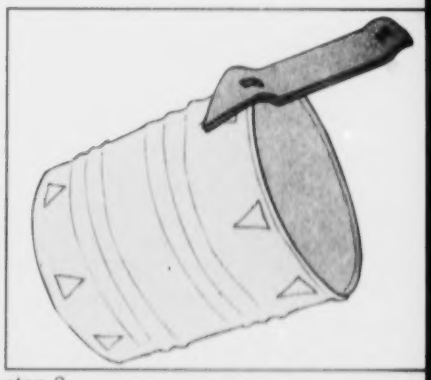
1 Students use a pencil to lightly outline the design they want to create on the can. They can also invent and add to the design as they work.



step 1

2 Begin working with the can openers. Use the punch can opener around the edges of the can to make triangular holes. Be sure that sharp points are flatened. Use a hammer and nail to punch holes in the center parts of the can.

3 When the design is finished, decorate the can using spray paint. Provide a choice of colors. Stencils may be used to add to the design. Cover the paint area generously with newspaper. Always spray paint outside away from heat and in plenty of ventilation.

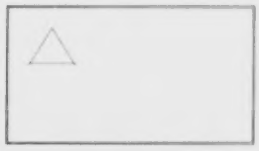


step 2

4 Place the luminary over a lit votive candle that is sitting on a tinfoil pad. Watch the light patterns shine through the holes.

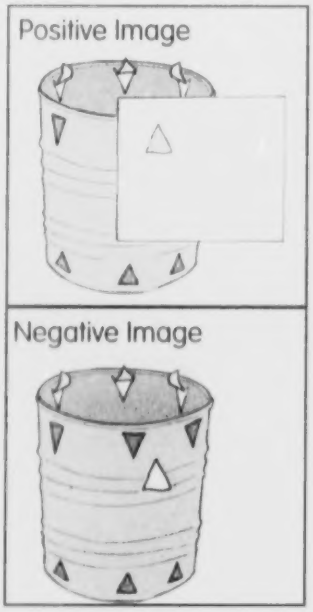
How to use a stencil:

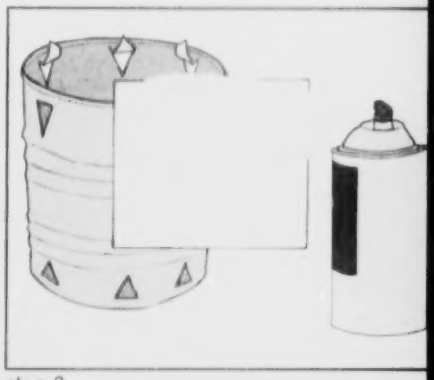
1. Cut the shape from a sturdy paper. (Or use a precut commercial stencil.)



2. Hold the form on the area to be painted.

3. Spray paint lightly over the stencil.





step 3

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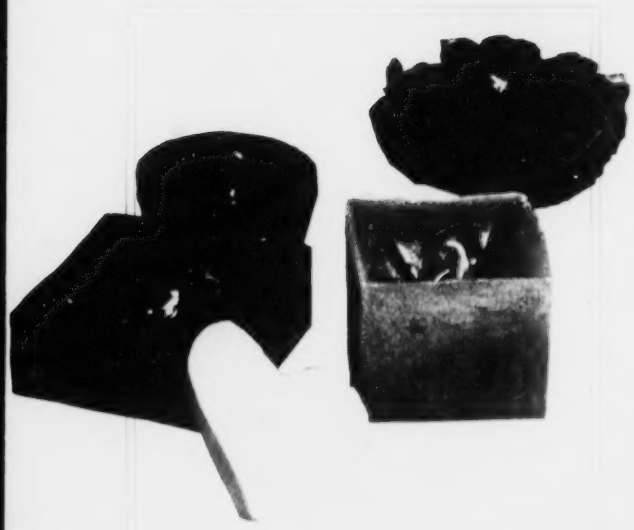
CRAYON CANDLES



PROJECT

Learn candle making while using reusable products.

VOCABULARY

candlewick
paraffin
mold

MATERIALS

- broken crayons (without paper coverings)
- wax (paraffin)
- wicking or string
- candy thermometer
- double boiler
- molds (milk cartons, yogurt cups, cans, etc.)
- color wheel
- vegetable oil
- heat source
- newspapers

TIPS

Always use caution when working with hot wax. Never melt wax directly on a heat source, always use a double boiler. The boiling water will keep the wax from burning. ALL melting and pouring of hot wax should be done by an adult.

Work over newspapers for easy cleanup.

Two-color candles can be made by pouring one color, letting it set, and then pouring the other color.

Use the equivalent of approximately 3 full-size crayons per 1 cup of wax.

Let's Talk About ...

Discuss how and why candles were first used.

Look at different types of candles. Can you tell what kinds of materials were used in producing them? How were the colors achieved?

Some candles are made from beeswax. What does the texture look like in these candles?

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CRAYON CANDLES

STEPS TO FOLLOW

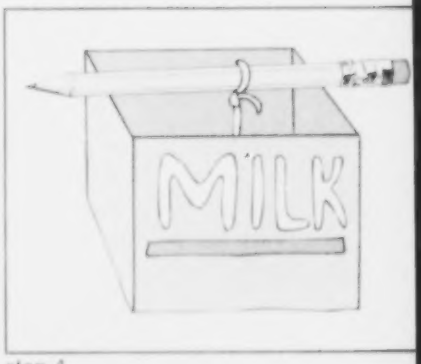
1 Collect broken crayons and remove the paper coverings. Look at a color wheel to sort crayons into "mixable" color piles. If a child wants a green candle, he or she can achieve this by adding green crayons to the wax **or** by mixing blue and yellow crayons to make green.

2 Make sure the molds are clean. Set them up in your work area. If you think you may have trouble getting the finished candle to come out of the mold, lightly coat the inside with cooking oil.

steps 2 and 3

3 Poke a tiny hole in the bottom of the mold for adding the wick. Insert a wick or string through the hole and tie a knot on the outside of the mold. You can also use metal wick bases found in craft stores. These clamp onto the wick and sit in the base of the mold.

4 To guarantee a straight wick in the candle, tie the top of the wick to a pencil. Set the pencil across the top of the mold.

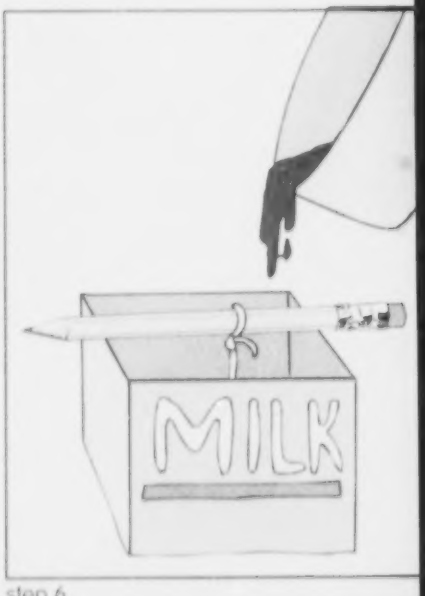


step 4

5 Break the paraffin wax into small enough pieces to fit in the top of a double boiler along with a thermometer. Heat the wax. When the wax reaches approximately 175 degrees Fahrenheit (80 degrees Celsius), add the crayons for color.

6 When crayons are melted, carefully pour the mixture into the molds.

7 Let the candle set for at least 3 hours before unmolding. Paper molds such as milk cartons will simply tear away.



step 6

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PAPER BAG PORTRAITS

PROJECT

Create a portrait using torn colored paper bags. This mosaic style is workable in any size.

VOCABULARY

mosaic
portrait

MATERIALS

- lightweight cardboard (any size)
- white glue
- brushes for glue
- colorful paper bags
- cups
- pencils

TIPS

Collect paper bags for this project that have different colors printed on them: cat litter bags, dog food bags, grocery bags and potato bags.

Talk about placement of facial features to help children plan their portraits.

Show portraits done by famous artists and compare styles.

Let's Talk About ...

How is a mosaic different from a painted portrait?

What other materials could be used to create a portrait?

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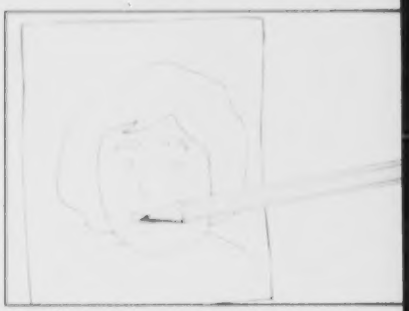
PAPER BAG PORTRAITS

STEPS TO FOLLOW

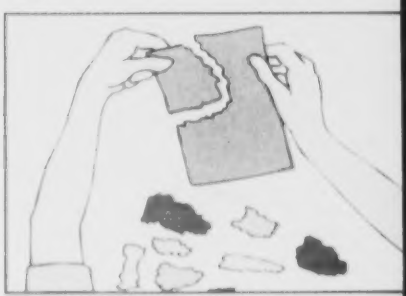
1 Draw a simple portrait of a friend. Sketch it with pencil on the cardboard. Use an oval for the face and add the eyes, nose and mouth. Encourage them to keep it simple.



step 1

2 Tear the bags into small pieces. Sort the pieces into piles by color. Let students plan what colors and textures they will use in their mosaic.

3 Brush glue on the background area. Then place the colored bag pieces in the glue. Continue until the background is completely covered. Use the brush to help smooth pieces down to keep fingers clean. The glue dries clear. It is a good idea to overlay pieces.



step 2

4 Now begin on the face. Apply the glue and then the torn paper. Paste the paper to follow the contours of the face.

5 After the skin is complete, fill in the lips, eyes, eyebrows and hair. Tear the colored pieces to fit the areas such as eyes and lips.

step 3

6 Add clothes, hats or other details.

7 Make sure all of the paper pieces are glued securely. Set the mosaic aside to dry.

step 4

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JAPANESE DOLLS

PROJECT

Create a Japanese doll from reusable paper items while learning some paper-folding techniques.

VOCABULARY

origami
obi
kimono

MATERIALS

- paper towel tube
- white glue or hot glue
- white tissue paper
  one each - 6" x 3" (15 X 7.5 cm)
- blue tissue paper
  one each - 6" x 2" (15 X 5 cm)
- wrapping paper—
  assorted colors
  For each doll:
  #1 neck band 2" x 6" (5 X 15 cm)
  #2 neck band 4" x 8" (10 X 20 cm)
  underdress 6" x 7" (15 X 18 cm)
  kimono 10" x 7" (25.5 X 18 cm)
  obi 2" x 6" (5 X 15 cm)
- cotton balls
- ice cream stick - one each
- stapler
- ball top straight pins - two each (optional)
- fine point felt tip pens - red and black

TIPS

Have children collect paper tubes and used wrapping paper ahead of time.

Cut the pieces to size before starting to construct the doll.

If papers are wrinkled, you may iron them with a low setting or press them between books.

Let's Talk About ...

Making dolls has been a serious art form in Japan since the seventeenth century. Many dolls are made of plaster, rice paper, or silk.

Why is paper folding important in this project?

Why is it important to follow each step when creating a craft project?

How is the texture of the face and hair different from the kimono?

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JAPANESE DOLLS

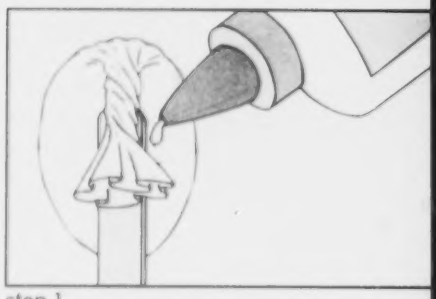
STEPS TO FOLLOW

1 Make the head using the 6" x 3" (15 X 7.5 cm) piece of white tissue.

Lay the tissue on a clean surface and place one or two cotton balls in the center. Wrap the cotton balls in the paper twisting each end tightly.

Glue the head to one end of the popsicle stick, keeping the twisted ends facing down.

Draw eyes and a mouth with felt pens.

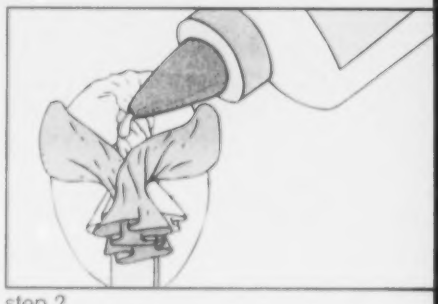


step 1

2 Make the hair using the 6" x 2" (15 X 5 cm) blue tissue.

Place one cotton ball in the center of the tissue, pull the cotton ball a little for a slightly longer shape, then roll it in the tissue. Wrap the roll around the top of the head.

Twist the ends in the back and glue in place.

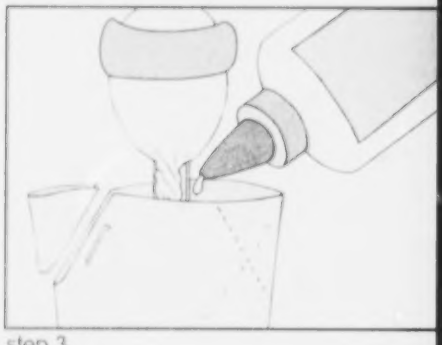


step 2

3 Place the popsicle stick with the head attached into the top of the paper tube and glue.

Staple the top of the tube closed on either side of the stick.

You may want to snip the corners of the tube at an angle for shoulders.

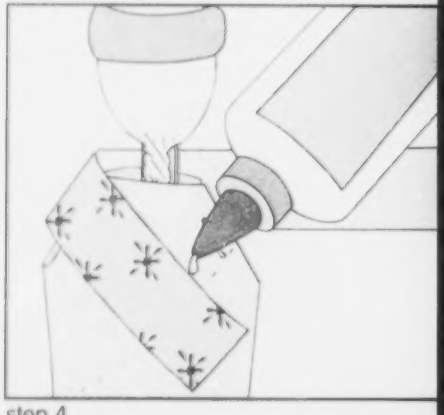


step 3

4 Make the kimono out of wrapping paper.

Take one piece of the wrapping paper cut to 2" x 6" (5 X 15 cm) for the first neck band. Fold it in half the long way. Lay the neck of the tube on the center of this paper. Fold the paper to the front like a scarf and glue in place.

Repeat this process with the second neck band folding the 4" x 8" (10 X 20 cm) piece in half the long way.



step 4

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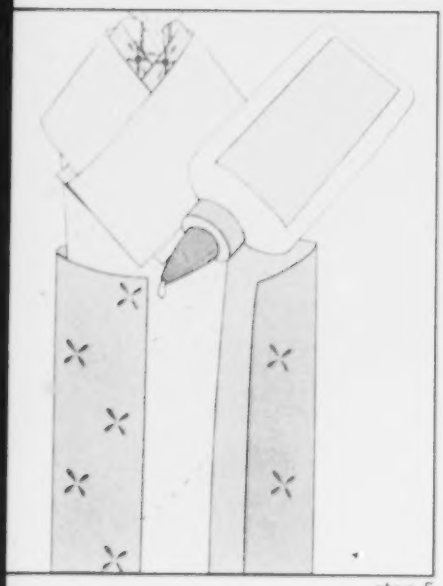
JAPANESE DOLLS



step 5

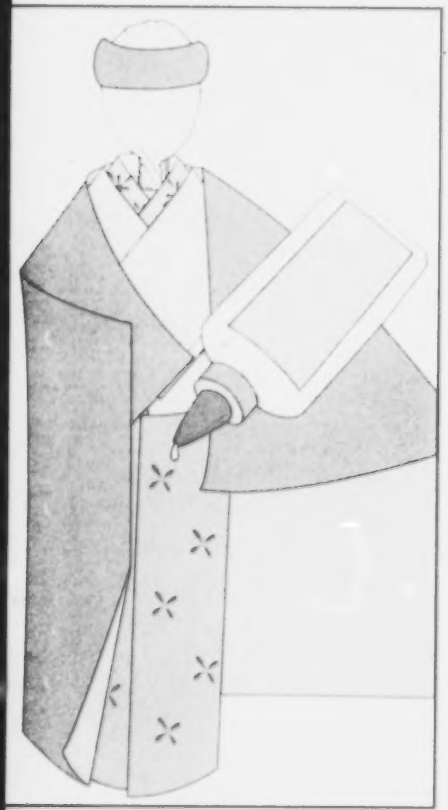
5 Make the underdress by wrapping the bottom half of the tube with the 6" x 7" (15 X 18 cm) piece of wrapping paper. Glue in place.

Make the outer kimono with the 10" x 7" (25.5 X 18 cm) piece. Fold one end down 1 1/4 " (3 cm). The kimono piece should now be about 8 3/4" x 7" (22.5 X 18 cm). Place the neck portion of the tube on the top center of the kimono and fold over as before like a scarf. Glue in place.

Take the outer corners of the paper kimono and fold to the center to make sleeves. Glue in place. The arms will look folded.

Fold back at the hemline to show the underdress.

6 Make the sash or obi by folding the 2" x 6" (5 X 15 cm) piece of wrapping paper in fourths the long way. Wrap it around the hip area securing with glue. Add a bow if you wish.



steps 6 and 7

7 You may add a fan to the back of the head. Accordion-fold some paper and glue the ends together. Then glue the fan to the back of the head. Add two ball tip pins in the hair for decoration.

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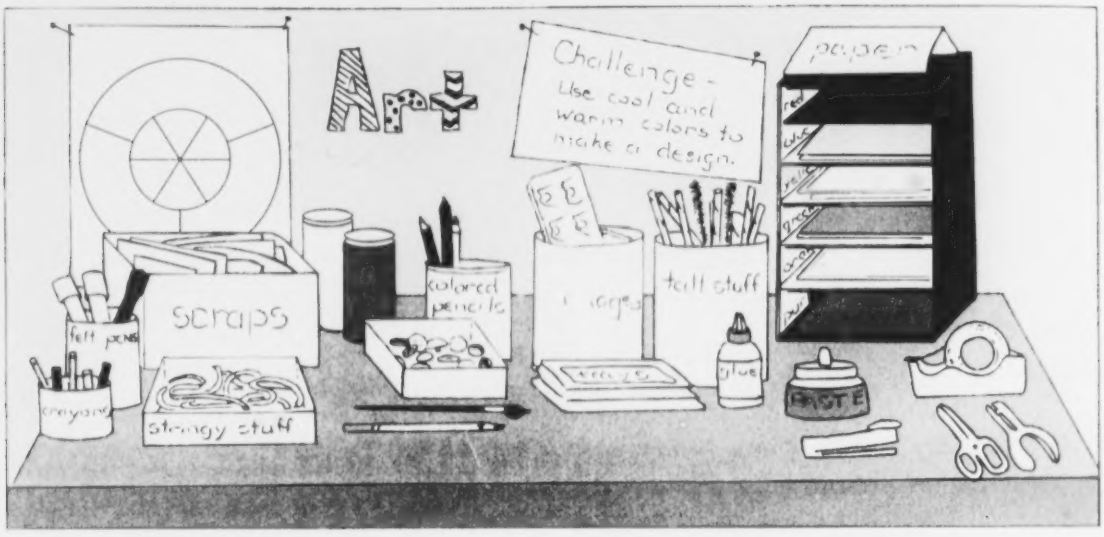
CLASSROOM ART CENTER

Provide students with a place to practice art techniques they have been learning about in the classroom. Periodically refresh the center with new and unusual supplies. Let this center be a center for creative exploration.



INFORMATIONAL MATERIALS

- color wheel
- list of unusual color names
- job cards or challenge-of-the month ideas
- samples of fine art for inspiration
- literature samples of art styles

PAINT CENTER SUPPLIES

- tempera in assorted colors
- water color trays
- brushes in several widths
- sponges for printing
- gadgets for printing
- trays or plates for mixing new colors
- access to water for clean-up
- easels or tables
- paint paper in several sizes

BASIC SUPPLIES

- scissors
- paste and glue
- stapler
- tape
- hole punch

PAPER SUPPLIES

- colored construction paper
  - full size sheets
  - strips of different sizes
  - scraps in a box
- unusual papers
  - paper bags
  - tissue paper
  - wallpaper
  - wrapping paper
  - cardboard
  - newspaper
  - magazines

"JUNK"

- straws
- pipe cleaners
- string
- yarn
- yardage scraps
- buttons and other 3-D materials
- egg cartons
- butter tubs
- small boxes
- aluminum foil

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CLASSROOM ART GALLERY

Creating pieces of art is a rewarding experience on many levels. One of those levels comes in sharing what you have done with others. Setting up a classroom (or school-wide) "Art Gallery" provides a way for this to happen.

The size and set-up of your gallery will depend on the space, equipment, and time you have. Choose among the following suggestions to create a gallery that works for you and your students.

WALLS

An empty bulletin board can be transformed into a display area for both flat and 3-dimensional pieces. Movable chalkboard/bulletin boards and room dividers can expand your display space.

Cover the board space with paper, cloth, burlap, wallpaper, etc. to create an interesting background. Be sure the color and texture you choose complements the pieces of art work being displayed. Something in the wrong color can be distracting.

Frame flat pieces and pin them to the wall area in pleasing arrangements. Three-dimensional pieces such as masks can be hung on walls also. Label each piece with its title, the medium used, the artist's name, and the date.

LEDGES & COUNTERTOPS

Window ledges, counter and table tops, and book cases make excellent shelves on which to display three-dimensional pieces. Drape paper or cloth on the surface to add interest. Place pieces on the shelf with labels.

FLOOR AREAS

If you do large pieces such as papier mâché animals, towers of wood scraps, etc., set aside some floor space to use for a display. Mark the area with a rug or outline it with masking tape. Set blocks, stools, or small tables in the area to serve as stands for the pieces. Drape these with cloth. Place the pieces in the area and make a large label to identify each.

However small or expansive your gallery, invite parents and other people from the community to come and enjoy the children's work.

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CLASSROOM ART GALLERY

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VOCABULARY

Bookbinding: the cover that holds together pages of a book
Camouflage: the art of concealment. To disguise things in their surroundings
Candle: a solid mass of wax with an embedded wick that can be lit to provide light
Candlewick: the string part of a candle that is lit
Carving: the act of cutting wood, stone, or other material to form a figure or design
Collage: an artistic composition of materials and objects glued over a surface
Design: to prepare a plan for artwork
Fetish: an object that is believed to have magical powers that may be carved from stone or wood
Folk Art: traditional art of a common people
Free Form: to create without mechanical aids or guidelines
Geometric: use of simple shapes formed from straight or curved lines
Kimono: a long-sleeved loose robe worn by the Japanese
Luminary: a lamp-like object that gives light
Mold: a hollow form that is used for shaping a liquid substance
Obi: a wide sash worn with a kimono
Optical Illusion: a false appearance or impression
Origami: a Japanese art of folded paper
Papier-Mâché: a material made from paper shreds mixed with glue that can be molded when wet and becomes hard when dry
Paraffin: a waxy colorless mixture used to make candles
Relief: the projection of forms from a flat background
Sculpture: the art of shaping a three-dimensional design by carving or molding
Three-Dimensional: having depth, height, and width
Tin Smithing: the art of making a design with light metals such as tin
Wick: a cord of fibers that draws fuel to the flame as in candles or oil lamps
Zuni: a Native American tribe noted for carving fetishes from precious stones

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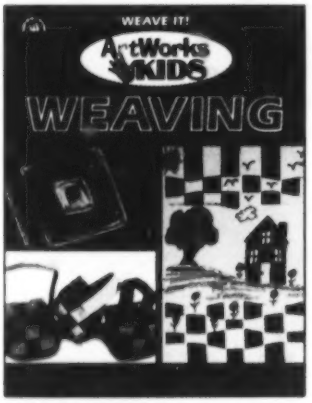
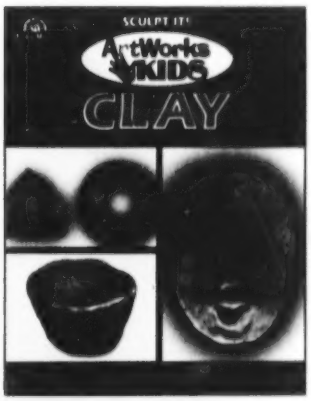
ArtWorks for KIDS

EMC 291
PRINTING

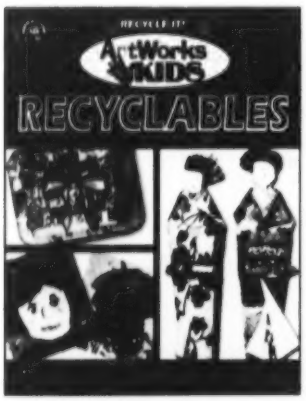
EMC 292
PAINTING



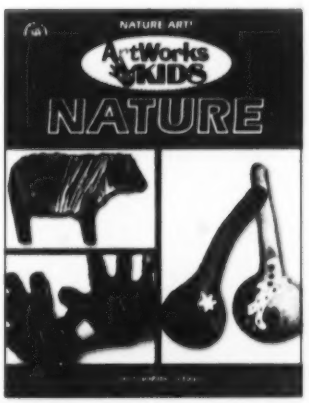
EMC 293
WEAVING



EMC 294
CLAY



EMC 295
RECYCLABLES



EMC 296
NATURE

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